FACTS ON FILE

World News Digest with Index

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WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Week in Headlines

International

Armistice signed in Korea; all fighting halted; POW exchange set.
West Germany started giving free food to East Germany.
De Gasperi's Italian Govt. fell.
69 killed in Cuban revolt.
New Soviet Communist policy de-emphasized individual leaders.
Greek Ex-Premier Plastiras died.

United States

$34⅓ billion defense appropriation approved by Congress.
New Govt. reorg. comm. formed.
N.H. Sen. Chas. Tobey died.

WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Armistice Signed, All Fighting Stops

War Ends After 3 Years, Both Sides Claim Victory

3 years & 32 days of war in Korea ended Monday July 27 (Sunday July 26 U.S. time) with the signing of an armistice by truce delegates in Panmunjom at 10:01-10:11 a.m.[1] Hostilities officially were halted at 10 p.m. Troops of both sides began destroying their emplacements July 28 prior to quitting a demilitarized zone.

Pres. Eisenhower & other U.S. leaders hailed the armistice as a victory for collective security under the UN but warned that America must remain vigilant in the face of the Communist threat. The Communists lauded the truce as a victory over capitalist imperialism, also urged vigilance.[2] Loudest dissenting voice was that of ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee, who nevertheless agreed to comply with the truce terms.

Truce-Signing Ceremony

6 copies of the armistice agreement in each of 3 languages—English, Korean & Chinese—were signed in a somber Panmunjom ceremony July 27 by U.S. Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr. for the UN and by North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il for the Communists.

Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, signed the documents at his headquarters near Munsan the same afternoon. North Korean Marshal Kim Il Sung & Chinese Gen. Peng Teh-huai signed at their Kaesong hq.

The top commanders did not sign at Panmunjom because of what Clark called undue restrictions insisted on by the Communists. He had rejected their demand that all correspondents & all South Korean representatives be barred if Kim & Peng appeared.

The 10-minute Panmunjom signing ceremony, attended by representatives of all 17 UN nations which sent troops to Korea, took place in a "peace pagoda" built by the Communists. 3 6-ft. Picasso "peace doves" placed over the pagoda's doorways by the Reds were taken down by them July 25 after UN spokesmen said no UN officers would enter unless the Red symbols were removed.[3]

Truce Agreement

The armistice provided that all fighting was to end within 12 hours. The agreement's major provisions:

Demilitarized Zone—A "military demarcation line" was established along the final battle line [see map next page]. All troops & equipment of both sides were to be withdrawn 2 km. (about 1¼ mi.) from this line within 72 hours, leaving a 4-km. "demilitarized zone" separating the Communists from the Allies.

★ ★ ★

Longest Truce Talks

The Korea truce talks were history's longest. They started July 10, 1951, ended 2 years & 17 days later.[4] 575 meetings were held: 159 of main delegations. 227 of liaison officers & 189 of staff officers. Among them: a 15-second meeting Apr. 14, 1952.

★ ★ ★

Nobody was to cross the demarcation line without specific permission from a Military Armistice Comm. [see next column] and from the commander of the territory he wanted to enter.

Only persons concerned with civil administration & relief (a maximum of 1,000 for each side) were to enter the demilitarized zone. The UN commander was to be responsible for civil administration & relief in the demilitarized zone south of the demarcation line; the 2 Communist commanders were given joint responsibility for the area north of it.

Both sides were to withdraw from each other's "coastal islands" & waters within 10 days.

Prisoners—All prisoners who wanted to go home were to be repatriated within 60 days through a Com. for Repatriation of Prisoners of War—3 field grade officers from each side—and with the aid of joint Red Cross teams from both sides.

A Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. composed of citizens from India, Sweden, Switzerland, Poland & Czechoslovakia was to take control of the remaining prisoners after 60 days. Communists were to be allowed to visit POW camps in South Korea for 90 days to try to persuade unwilling prisoners to return.

Cases of POWs refusing repatriation after 90 days were to go to a political conference which was to meet for up to 30 days. After the 30-day limit, remaining POWs were to be reclassified as civilians and allowed to go to a neutral country. The Neutral Nations Repatriation Comm. was to be disbanded.[5]

Rotation— Strength of both sides was to be frozen, but each was permitted to rotate up to 35,000 men a month and to replace equipment. Entry & departure of men & arms were to be through the following designated sea, air & rail ports of entry:

South Korea—Inchon, Kunsan, Pusan, Kangnung, Seoul (including Kimpo Airfield) & Taegu.

North Korea—Artung-Sinuiju, Sinanju, Hungnam, Manpo & Chogjin.

Supervision—Truce administration & settlement of disagreements over violations were to be in the hands of a Military Armistice Comm. composed of 5 UN & 5 Communist officers, at least 3 of each side being of "general or flag rank." The MAC was to have 10 joint observer teams to police the demilitarized zone & Han River estuary for truce enforcement. The MAC was to establish hq. in the Panmunjom area and meet daily, was permitted recesses of up to 7 days.

Movement to & from Korea was to be supervised by a Neutral Nations Supervisory Comm. composed of "senior officers" from Sweden & Switzerland (UN choices) and Poland & Czechoslovakia (Red choices). It was to have 20 inspection teams, 10 at ports of entry and 10 in mobile reserve. The NNSC was to investigate, at MAC request, complaints of truce breaks outside the demilitarized zone.

Rhee to Observe Truce

ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee, despite his opposition to the armistice, pledged July 27 that he would observe the

1—see Vol. X, p. 201B 2—see p. 229E3
3—see p. 237G2 4—see Vol. XI, p. 212B
5—see p. 185C-K (See Index sections in this & previous volumes for background data on persons & issues covered in News Sections)

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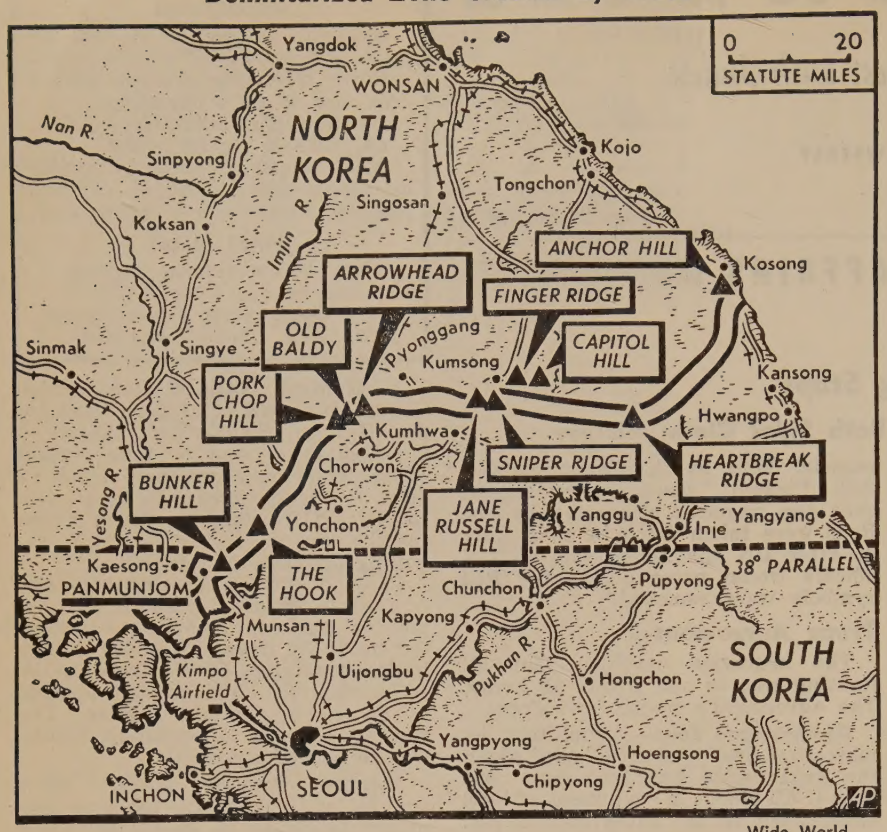
Demilitarized Zone Created by Truce



Wide World

White area between the 2 black lines is the 2½-mi.-wide demilitarized zone behind which Communist & UN troops were withdrawing under terms of the armistice signed in Panmunjom July 27. The demarcation line, in the exact center of the demilitarized zone, was based on battle positions of the opposing forces when the truce agreement was reached. The armistice gave South Korea about 1,500 square miles more territory than it had before the fighting began—when the 38th Parallel was the dividing line.

truce for "a limited time" pending a political conference on unification.

"I have opposed the signing of the truce," he said, "because of my conviction that it will prove to be the prelude to more war, not less; to more suffering & ruin; to further Communist advances by war & by subversion. . . . I pray that my judgment of its effect may turn out to be wrong."[1]

Rhee had charged July 24 that UN truce delegates had made pledges to the Communists to which South Korea could not agree and "which render impossible of fulfillment some of our basic understandings" with U.S. Asst. State Secy. Walter S. Robertson.[2]

The U.S. was reported July 26 to have promised Rhee that it would join him in quitting the projected political conference after 90 days if the Communists failed to show good faith.[3]

Dulles to Visit Rhee

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles announced July 28 that he would fly to Korea (leaving Washington Aug. 2) to coordinate plans with Rhee on (a) the forthcoming political conference, (b) a projected U.S.-South Korean mutual security pact and (c) U.S. aid for rehabilitation of South Korea.

Dulles said that he did not intend to buy unity of Korea at the price of a UN seat for Communist China. He made no promise that the U.S. would use its veto but indicated that, in view of Soviet veto policy, the U.S. would feel free to do so.[4]

He reported that the U.S. had "made it clear" to Rhee "that we would not automatically resume war" if Communist tactics forced the U.S. to walk out of the political conference.[5]

Eisenhower's Warning

Pres. Eisenhower, greeting the armistice "with prayers of thanksgiving," warned America in a radio-TV broadcast July 26: "We have won an armistice on a single battleground, not peace in the world. We may not now relax our guard nor cease our quest. Throughout the coming months, during the period of prisoner screening & exchange, and during the possibly longer period of the political conference . . . [we] must be vigilant against the possibility of untoward developments."

"In this struggle we have seen the United Nations meet the challenge of aggression, not with pathetic words of protest," the President said, "but with deeds of decisive purpose."[6]

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles addressed the nation immediately after Gen. Eisenhower, saying: "For the first time in history an international organization has stood against an aggressor and has marshaled force to meet force. The aggressor . . . has been repulsed. . . . All free nations, large & small, are safer today because the ideal of collective security has been implemented and because awful punishment has been visited upon the transgressors."

Reds Also Claim Victory

The North Korean & Chinese Communist commanders, however, proclaimed in a message broadcast by Peiping radio July 27 that they had gained a "glorious victory." Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov, in telegrams to North Korean & Red Chinese leaders July 27-28, called the armistice "a great victory [for the Reds] in the cause of defending peace in the Far East & throughout the world." He promised "every possible aid" in rebuilding war-ravaged North Korea and in reuniting it with the south.

The North Korean Govt., in celebration of the truce, ordered an amnesty July 28. Criminals with sentences of up to 3 years were freed. Most others had their sentences halved.

U.S. Comment on Truce

Ex-Pres. Truman in Independence, Mo. July 26 said he hoped the truce "means peace." Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover in Bohemian Grove, Calif. July 27 called it "the best road out of a terrible mess," said "it offers hope of rebuilding American economic life."

Actg. Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) said in a Senate speech July 27: The U.S. & South Korea supplied 95% of the manpower in Korea whereas 17 of the UN's 60 member nations made "token contributions of 35,000 men." This does not represent "effective collective security in action." Those who carried the heaviest burden . . . should have the greatest voice in the political conferences. . . . We cannot approve the neutrals . . . claiming the decisive voice in the political conferences."

Senate Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) said in a July 26 press statement & in the Senate July 27: "This is the time to recall" Pres. Eisenhower's words of 3 months ago—that any truce "that merely releases aggressive armies to attack elsewhere would be a fraud."

Gen. James A. Van Fleet, ex-commander of UN ground forces in Korea, said in New York July 27 that he would recommend use of atomic weapons in Korea "if the truce is violated and full-scale war is resumed."

Other Reaction

British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden called the armistice "wonderful, mo-

1—see p. 201L-M 2—see pp. 237D1-F2, 229D1-C2
3—see p. 237E3 4—see p. 178J 5—see p. 229E3
6—see pp. 194G-H, 178F

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mentous news" July 26, but many Britons expressed fear that the truce would weaken the U.S. resolve to continue the build-up of Western strength.

French Forgn. Min. George Bidault called it "a victory, a lesson & a hope" July 27 as he again voiced French hopes that the West would now concentrate on France's struggle in Indo-China. French Premier Joseph Laniel said July 28 that the truce "leaves France the only great Western nation still at war" with communism.[1]

Chinese Nationalist Forgn. Min. George K. C. Yeh warned in Taipeh, Formosa July 27 that the Reds might use the Korean armistice to seek "political compensations" from the UN or take advantage of it for new aggressions elsewhere.

UN Calls Meeting

UN Gen. Assembly Pres. Lester B. Pearson announced July 26 that he was ordering resumption Aug 17 of the suspended 7th Assembly session. Main business: decision on UN action in the political conference called for by the armistice.[2]

POW Exchange Scheduled

The joint Military Armistice Comm. set up by the truce[3] met for the first time in Panmunjom July 28 and agreed to start POW exchange Aug. 5.

UN forces were to turn over 69,000 North Korean & 5,000 Chinese POWs at a rate of 2,760 a day. 14,500 Chinese & 7,800 North Koreans who refused repatriation were to be handed over to a neutral nations commission.[4]

The Communists agreed to return 12,763 Allied POWs, including 3,313 Americans, at a rate of 300 a day. They also held 8,186 South Koreans, 922 British, 228 Turks, 40 Filipinos, 22 Colombians, 15 Australians, 14 Canadians, 12 French, 6 South Africans, 3 Japanese, one Greek & one Belgian. They had 88 days for the exchange.

About 150 Chinese officer POWs on Cheju Island staged a sitdown strike July 28 when ordered to board an LST for repatriation. UN guards forced obedience with tear & vomiting gas.[5]

Last Days of Fighting

Communist ground forces made a final major push on the central & western fronts in the last days of the war July 23-27. They were largely repelled by ROK and U.S. Army & Marine units, but they gained some ground. UN forces fought only on the defensive.[6]

Air War Ends

The 984th & last Communist plane destroyed by the U.S. 5th Air Force during 3 years of war was shot down by Capt. Ralph S. Parr of Apple Valley, Calif. a short distance south of the Yalu July 27. The plane, a Russian-built IL-12 transport, was Parr's 10th victory. He had downed 9 MIGs.

The 5th AF said July 28 that 823 of its kills were of MIGs. It also reported 159 probable kills, 965 Red planes probably damaged. It admitted the loss of 971 planes—94 in aerial combat (58 Sabre jets), 671 to ground fire, 206 to other causes.[7]

Casualties

The U.S. announced July 29 that its Korea casualty total had reached 140,546 (22,359 dead) by July 24. Final accurate figures were expected to take months to compile. Peiping radio claimed July 25 that 70,122 "enemy troops [62,818 South Koreans] were put out of action" by the Communists. UN sources estimated Red casualties at 1,350,000 killed & wounded.[8]

The U.S. Navy in Yokosuka, Japan reported July 28 that 337 Navy men were killed & 1,585 wounded in the Korean war. 5 U.S. Navy ships were sunk: the minesweepers *Pledge, Partridge, Pirate* & *Magpie* and the tug *Sarsi*.[9]

GERMANY

East Germans Get West Food

More than 120,000 Germans from the Soviet Zone received free food in West Berlin July 27 & 28, the first 2 days of the West's relief food distribution program.[10]

Each food portion, received upon presentation of an identity card, contained 1½ lb. of lard, 2 lb. of flour, 4 small cans of condensed milk & 2 lb. of dried beans or peas. About 123,000 portions were distributed each day. Welfare officials estimated that the East Germans carried an average of 2 identity cards each. Food stations were doubled July 28 to avoid the long waiting which characterized the first day's distribution.

An attempt to disrupt the program was seen in the distribution July 28 of thousands of bogus newspapers promising free food for unemployed & pensioned West Berliners. The West Berlin Govt. immediately denied this.

It was the 2d effort to upset the West's free food program. The West Berlin borough of Kreuzberg halted its distribution of food July 24 when forged food coupons appeared. Authentic coupons entitled the bearer to 5 Deutsche marks' ($1.19) worth of food at any shop in Kreuzberg.

Kreuzberg Mayor Willi Kressman, originator of the coupon plan, said the East Berlin Govt. had "masterminded" the forgeries. He organized a new give-away plan July 25, distributing food to East Germans who showed unemployment or charity cards, in an effort to disprove Soviet High Comm. Vladimir S. Semyenov's claim that there was no unemployment in the Soviet Zone.[11]

East Zone Police Chief Out

Wilhelm Zaisser, 60, East German Minister of State Security & secret police chief, was dropped from the Govt. July 24 and ejected from the Central Com. of the Communist Party for "defeatism" July 27.

No reason was given for the Govt. change although Zaisser, a Politburo member and the "Gen. Gomez" of the Spanish Civil War, was considered a Beria man. He was replaced in the security post by Ernst Wollweber who was to work under the Interior Min.

Others Expelled

Removed from the Central Com. with Zaisser July 27 was Rudolph Herrnstadt, a candidate for Politburo membership & editor of the leading CP newspaper, *Neues Deutschland*. The Central Com. also expelled ex-Justice Min. Max Fechner from the Communist Party.

3 other prominent East Germans were dropped from the list of Politburo candidates: Frau Elli Schmidt, head of the Comm. for Trade & Supply; her ex-husband, Actg. Forgn. Min. Anton Ackermann, & Hans Jendretzky, head of the CP in Berlin.[12]

Reds Woo East Workers

East Germany began July 26 a campaign to appease rebellious workers in its heavy industrial areas where the June 17 revolt reached its climax.

In Magdeburg, the Govt. announced that 520 tons of Russian butter would be distributed through ration-free stores at lower prices. Pay raises for 10,000 men in the Leuna synthetic gasoline works at Merseburg were disclosed. In Leipzig, 4 special commissions were set up to examine wage scales, and traditional annual vacations for workers, canceled June 1, were restored.[13]

U.S. ACTION

Aid Cut Restored

The U. S. Senate Appropriations Com., responding to a direct appeal from Pres. Eisenhower, voted July 25 to restore about half of the $1,115,050,575 the House had cut from the fiscal 1954 foreign aid appropriations bill. Eisenhower Admin. spokesmen privately informed Senate leaders July 26 that the $4,562,664,391 recommended by the committee would do.

The President's appeal was in a July 23 letter to Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.), committee chairman. "Deep cuts will certainly be received, on both sides of the Iron Curtain, as evidence of faltering," he said. NATO was depending on the U. S. for some of the military strength needed to oppose communism. "We must not slow down the momentum of strength and growing unity."

The Senate committee recommended appropriation of $123,975,811 more in new funds than the House had voted and urged restoration of all the $424,654,212 of unobligated carry-over funds the House had ordered returned to the Treasury.

The House, giving Pres. Eisenhower his hardest legislative defeat to date, had approved the reduced bill July 22 by a 288-115 vote (159 D., 128 R. & one ind. vs. 82 R. & 33 D.).[14]

Arms Payments Curbed

The Senate Appropriations Com. disclosed July 27 that the Mutual Security Agency had agreed to stop paying other nations for war matériel made on their own initiative. In a report on the foreign aid bill, the committee said that more than $400 mil-

1—see p. 231F-G2 2—see p. 209L-M 3—see p. 245E3 4—see p. 245B-C3 5—see p. 141F 6—see pp. 237G3-238A1 7—see p. 230B1 8—see p. 238B1 9—see p. 122H 10—see p. 238C-G1 11—see p. 231E1 12—see p. 238B-C2 13—see p. 231F1 14—see p. 239B1

lion had gone to France in the past 2 years for French-made arms shipped to Indo-China. Unlike the procedure in off-shore purchasing, MSA had no voice in contracting for the arms.[1]

3d Marines to East

Pres. Eisenhower announced July 25 that he was sending the U.S. 3d Marine Div., headed by Maj. Gen Robert H. Pepper, to the Far East Command of Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of UN forces in Korea. (The Marines had 3 divisions—the First in Korea, the 2d at Camp Lejeune, N.C.)[2] The 3d Marine Wing's 11th Air Group, equipped with 72 jets, was to go with the 3d Div.

Eisenhower made the announcement from the Quantico, Va. Marine base where he had arrived July 24 to attend a meeting of top military & civilian defense leaders. He returned to Washington July 26.

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson told the conferees July 26: "We have attained a strength which should make any attack upon us foolhardy in the extreme, and we are increasing our strength daily." He had warned them July 23 that as long as the USSR menaced peace, the U. S. must be ready for "the tough realities of war" and must not allow its armed strength to sink to the pre-Korea low.[3]

SOVIET WORLD

New Policy Stated

New principles & policies of the Russian Communist Party de-emphasizing individual leadership and affirming "co-existence" with capitalism were published throughout Russia July 26.

Names of only 2 leaders—Lenin & Stalin—were mentioned, with Lenin cited many times, Stalin only once. No current party leader signed the statement nor was quoted in it.

N.Y. Times Russia expert Harry Schwartz said July 28: The policy statement apparently completed the propaganda job of reducing Stalin's stature, indicated that none of Russia's leaders had won enough power yet to build up his own public prestige.[4]

Major points of the 7,500-word *History of 50 Years of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 1903-1953:*

1) "Maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing demands of the Soviet people" was a major CP concern.

2) Chief foreign policy task was "to secure the peace and [bar] a new war."

3) Though affirming that communism would win over capitalism, "our party proceeds from Lenin's statement about the possibility of the lengthy coexistence . . . of the 2 systems."

4) Fractionalism & individualism were denounced; the "cult of individual leaders" was contrary to Marx' principle of "collective leadership."

5) Capitalism had not been eradicated completely from the minds of Russians; careerists, "bourgeois degenerates & agents of international imperialism" attempted to penetrate the CP for "hostile activity."

The *History* praised the July Central Com. meeting at which Lavrenti Beria was charged with treason.[5]

Issued by the Party's Agitation & Propaganda Dept. & the Marx-Lenin-Engels-Stalin Institute, the *History* was expected to replace an earlier version, credited to Stalin and used since 1939. (The Institute used Stalin's name in its title for the first time in this announcement.)

Melnikov Back in Favor

Leonid G. Melnikov, ex-secy. of the Ukrainian Communist Party, was named Soviet Ambassador to Rumania (announced July 27). He succeeded Anatoli L. Lavrentiev, new Ambassador to Iran. Melnikov had been dismissed from the Party post June 13.[6]

'Ike' Sees Soviet Crack-Up

In a personal letter to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, made public July 25, Pres. Eisenhower predicted the ultimate "liquidation of the present Communist dictatorship & of the Soviet occupation" and "disintegration of the Communist Empire."

The President wrote to Adenauer July 23 "in amplification of the thoughts" expressed in the Western Foreign Ministers' meeting.

He said completion of the European Defense Community would prevent war and hasten peaceful unification of Germany. There could be no solution to other German problems without "free elections & the formation of a free all-German Govt.," Mr. Eisenhower wrote. He pledged the U.S.' continued "political, diplomatic & moral support" to "this first step."[7]

Hungary Grants Amnesty

Following Soviet example, Hungary July 26 granted amnesty to thousands of non-political prisoners, ordered an end to internment & "deportation" (within Hungary) as means of punishment and promised to disband internment camps by Oct. 31. Freedom was granted non-political prisoners serving 2 years or less; others had sentences cut by ⅓. Those "deported" were free to return home (except in border areas). All freed had civil rights restored.[8]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Claims Progress

Reviewing his first 6 months in office, Pres. Eisenhower told his press conference July 22 that (a) some progress had been made in the almost revolutionary changeover to new ideas & philosophies after 20 years of Democratic rule, but (b) progress had not been as rapid as he had hoped. 2⅓ million civilian Govt. employes had to be informed of new policies, and even within GOP ranks some disagreement on foreign trade & taxes had to be ironed out, he said. Viewing his job as peacemaker, not troublemaker, he said changes had to be gradual if they were to be permanent and made with no friction.[9]

Hoover Heads Reorganizers

Ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover, 79 Aug. 10, agreed at a White House luncheon July 21 to head the new Comm. on Govt. Operations. The new unit, a successor to the defunct Hoover Comm. on Govt. Reorg., was to have even broader scope than its predecessor. It was to operate on the program & policy level and examine the advisability of turning some federal functions over to state & local governments or to industry.[10]

Members of the bipartisan commission appointed by Pres. Eisenhower, Vice Pres. Nixon & House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. July 24-27:

Public members—Hoover; James A. Farley; Dean Solomon C. Hollister of Cornell's School of Civil Engineering; Robt. G. Storey of Dallas, American Bar Assn. pres. & dean of Southern Methodist U.'s Law School; ex-Amb.-to-Britain Jos. P. Kennedy; Sidney A. Mitchell, N.Y. banker.

Govt. members—Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr., Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming, Sen. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich), Sen. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.), Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R., O.) & Rep. Chet Holifield D., Calif.).

CONGRESS

Defense Funds Voted

A compromise $34,371,541,000 defense appropriation for the current fiscal year was passed by voice votes of both houses July 29 and sent to the President. It provided $12,995,406,000 for the Army, $11,168,000,000 for the AF, $9,438,310,000 for the Navy.

The controversial AF cuts were upheld by the Senate July 23 when it approved a $34,511,284,500 version of the bill after rejecting an additional $400 million for purchase of AF bombers by a 55-38 vote (46 R. & 9 D. vs. 37 D. & independent Wayne Morse).[11]

Other Appropriations

A $489,191,130 military construction appropriation was passed by the House and sent to the President July 29. It included $268,060,000 for the AF, $133,671,000 for the Army, $87,011,130 for the Navy and $1,404,800 for Alaska communications.

A compromise $440,093,600 Army civil functions appropriation was approved by both houses and sent to the White House July 21. Principal item was $421,686,600 to the Army Engineers for flood control, navigation & power projects. The bill provided $13,300,000 for Panama Canal Zone government, $5,107,000 for military cemeteries.[12]

A compromise $718,395,398 Agriculture Dept. appropriation was approved by both houses and sent to the President July 23. It provided $14,400,000 more than Pres. Eisenhower requested.[12]

A compromise $5,253,177,664 appropriation for the Atomic Energy Comm., Veterans Admin., TVA & Selective Service was passed by both houses July 20.[13]

1—see p. 231G3 2—see p. 11P 3—see p. 212M-N 4—see p. 230A3 5—see p. 230F1 6—see p. 215B 7—see pp. 231B2,196A 8—see pp. 222E1, 203N, 110B 9—see p. 196A-D 10—see p. 240G2 11—see p. 225F3 12—see p. 212E 13—see p. 234C2

Action on Taxes

Repeal of the 20% tax on movie admissions was approved by voice votes in the House July 20 & Senate July 24. The bill, which did not affect legitimate theaters, was expected to cost the Govt. $100 million a year in lost revenue. Advocates of the tax repeal said the movie industry had been hard hit, principally by TV. 5,000 theaters had closed and admissions had dropped 33% since 1946. The bill would not benefit movie-goers since most theatres intended to increase admission prices by the amount of the tax.

The House unanimously passed a bill July 22 plugging the loophole which had permitted high-income movie stars & others to avoid paying income taxes by living abroad 17 of 18 consecutive months.

ARMED FORCES

Congressmen Score 'Waste'

A House Govt. Operations subcommittee headed by Rep. R. Walter Riehlman (R., N.Y.) demanded July 23 that the military punish those responsible for spending $3 million on "useless" Navy forklift trucks, $45 million for "unsuitable" Army overcoats & $1 million for unneeded Air Force chain-link fences.

The subcommittee July 15 gave Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson until Oct. 31 to explain how he proposed to end "costly & wasteful" service loyalties and correct other "deficiencies" harming the buying & handling of supplies & equipment. The subcommittee voiced suspicion that the military had sabotaged plans for centralized buying.[1]

Standards Drops Weapons Job

A decision to transfer the Bureau of Standards' weapons research & development duties to the Defense Dept. was announced July 23 by Wilson & Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks.[2]

Military Justice

Korea Airman Gets Life

The AF announced in Seoul July 18 that Airman 1/C Thomas L. Kinder, 21, of Cleveland, Tenn. had been sentenced by court martial to life imprisonment for the murder of Bank Soon, a South Korean civilian. 2 others facing trial in the same case: Lt. George C. Schreiber, 25, of Hollywood, Ill., who allegedly ordered the killing when Bank Soon trespassed on an air base area Sept. 27, 1952; ex-Sgt. Robert W. Toth, 21, of Pittsburgh, who was arrested by MPs in Pittsburgh 5 months after his discharge & flown back to Korea.

Fed. Judge Alexander Holtzoff of Washington granted a writ June 25 ordering the AF to return Toth but withheld formal issuance to give the AF time to appeal. Holtzoff held that MPs had no military jurisdiction over Toth, a civilian.[3]

Holohan Murder Case

A House Armed Services subcommittee reported July 25 there was sufficient evidence to indict Aldo Icardi of Pittsburgh & Carl LoDolce of Rochester, N.Y. for the murder of Maj. William V. Holohan in Italy in Dec. 1944 but there was no legal way to prosecute them. As discharged soldiers, they could not be tried by court-martial nor extradited to Italy.[4]

Foreign Trials for GIs

Responding to a personal plea from Pres. Eisenhower, the Senate, by a 72-15 vote July 15, ratified an alteration in the North Atlantic Treaty which permitted U.S. troops serving overseas to be tried in foreign civil courts instead of in U.S. military courts for off-duty offenses.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R., O.) had charged this deprived American soldiers of constitutional rights. 12 Senators who had supported Bricker's view switched their votes after Pres. Eisenhower, in a July 14 letter to the Senate, denied Bricker's charge.

Final vote: 37 R. & 35 D. for ratification; 9 R. & 6 D. against.

7 Guilty of Mutiny

7 soldiers who had refused to obey an officer's order to fall out for close-order drill were found guilty of mutiny, it was announced at Ft. Dix, N.J. July 18. The 7, members of a special training company for past violators of military regulations, were sentenced to dishonorable discharge & 10 years in jail (under July 29 review).

Air Developments

An F-86-D Sabrejet piloted by Lt.-Col. Wm. F. Burns, Palos Verdes Estates, Calif., set a new world's record of 715.7 mph. for level flight over a 3-km. course near Thermal, Calif. July 16.

The Navy's XF2Y-1 Sea-Dart—first water-based fighter plane—was demonstrated at San Diego, Calif. July 21 by Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., its developer. The plane was a one-seater with retractable "hydroskis" and 2 Westinghouse jet engines.

The Navy reported July 13 that Seabees working "not far from the North Pole" had turned snow into runways hard enough for planes to land on with wheels instead of skis.

Edward H. Heinemann, Douglas Aircraft engineer, revealed July 10 in San Francisco with Defense Dept. permission: the atomic bomb had been refined to the point where it could be carried by single-engine attack planes from carriers. "Douglas AD-4B Skyraiders, equipped to carry atomic bombs, have been in operation for nearly a year aboard Navy carriers."

Smallest Submarine

The T-1, smallest U.S. Navy submarine built since 1910, was launched by the Electric Boat Co. in Groton, Conn., July 17. It was said to be an elusive target—113 feet long, able to turn almost as fast as a destroyer. It carried 2 officers & 12 men as against 70 carried by fleet-type subs.

Beamer Draft Case

Indiana draft officials were informed by Washington July 17 that John V. Beamer Jr., 24, a Procter & Gamble industrial engineer and son of Rep. Beamer (R., Ind.), probably would be drafted in August. The 3 Wabash County, Ind. local draft board members had resigned July 14 in protest over Beamer's deferment, charging "apparent political influence." Rep. Beamer denied this, saying his son's employers had sought the deferment. Draft officials in Washington said Beamer's July 27 induction was postponed at P&G request.

LABOR

Waterfront Problem

The late Sen. Charles W. Tobey's (R., N.H.) Senate Commerce subcommittee charged in an interim report July 25 that the nation's piers were "lawless frontiers" plagued by corruption, communism & labor racketeering. New York docks were branded "foulest" of all. The subcommittee said that AFL Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. Pres. Joseph P. Ryan "& his coterie" should be "swept out of the waterfront labor movement."

The ILA issued the AFL in a report submitted July 28 that "we shall do our best to enforce" AFL demands for expulsion of union officials with criminal records or racketeer associations. It offered to establish trial procedure for such ousters.[5]

(Johnny Alu, boss of the ILA's so-called "pistol local" [842], was given an indefinite jail sentence of up to 3 years in New York July 27 for lying to the N. Y. State Crime Comm. about a bribe offer to Jersey City police.)

Anastasia Merges Locals

Anthony (Tough Tony) Anastasia, described by the Senate subcommittee as a man with "a long criminal record," announced July 21 that he planned to merge 10 Brooklyn ILA locals representing 10,000 longshoremen. He already had merged his ILA Local 1199-1 into Local 327-1, had taken over as 327-1's business agent.

Ryan July 22 posed for news photos shaking hands with Anastasia and endorsing his merger scheme. 2 days later the ILA Exec. Council, with Ryan presiding, suspended Anastasia for "undemocratic practices" in securing his election. It appointed 3 administrators to take over his union.[6]

Rail Unity Rejected

A merger with the Bro'hood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen was rejected by the Bro'hood of Locomotive Engineers July 21 at a convention in Cleveland. The firemen & enginemen had made the proposal July 18 at a convention in Boston. A merger proposed by the engineers had been rejected by the firemen in 1938; the enginemen had rejected one in 1948.

Statistics

AFL membership exceeds 10 million, according to revised figures reported by the UP July 27. The Bureau of Labor Statistics had estimated mem-

1—see p. 234E1 2—see p. 125N 3—see p. 170J-K 4—see Vol. XII, p. 257D-E 5—see p. 206K 6—see Vol. XI, p. 342B (See Index sections for additional data on persons & subjects covered in News Section)

bership in U.S. unions at 16½-17 million, including 800,000 in Canada. 109 of the U.S.' 215 unions were AFL, 33 CIO & 73 independent.[1]

The Census Bureau reported July 19 that civilian employment continued at record levels during 1952 when the average number of persons at work was 61,300,000. Non-farm employment averaged a record 54,500,000, up about 500,000 over 1951. Unemployment, at a postwar low, averaged 1,700,000, compared with 1,900,000 in 1951. (The BLS had reported that a record 5,117 strikes started in 1952, caused about 59,100,000 man-days' idleness, involved 3,540,000 workers.)[2]

GENERAL

Truman Subpena Quashed

A subpena served on ex-Pres. Truman requiring him to explain why the U. S. entered the Korean war was quashed July 20 by Fed. Judge Albert A. Ridge in Kansas City. Obtained by Fyke Farmer, a Nashville lawyer active in the defense of atomic spies Julius & Ethel Rosenberg, the subpena directed the ex-President to produce official records. He submitted an affidavit saying the records were in control of the Govt.

Judge Ridge also stayed the taking of a deposition from Truman until a U. S. court in Nashville ruled on dismissal of a damage suit Farmer had brought against the Govt. Farmer contended in the suit that the Korean war resulted from "illegal policies" and the Govt. could not collect income taxes for war purposes.[3]

Chicago Crime Unit Illegal

The Chicago City Council's Crime Investigating Com. was ruled illegal by Superior Court Judge Walter O'Malley July 29. He held that it usurped grand jury powers. His ruling came after Police Capt. Redmond Gibbons, on leave as chief of Chicago's uniformed force, refused to answer committee members' questions about the sources of his private income.[4]

Los Angeles Housing Accord

Federal housing authorities & the city of Los Angeles reached a compromise agreement July 15 whereby (1) a 10,000-unit housing program planned for the city would be cut to 5,700 units and (2) Congress would decide who would pay for buying & clearing the $8 million site. The compromise was announced by Mayor Norris Poulson, who was elected on a promise to curtail public housing.[5]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

De Gasperi Govt. Falls

Italian Premier Alcide de Gasperi resigned July 28 after his 13-day-old Christian Democrat Cabinet lost a 282-263 vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. The vote was 10 short of the needed majority.

Only de Gasperi's own Christian Dem. Party supported him in the vote. 37 abstentions by Rightwing Socialists, Liberals & Republicans enabled a coalition of Communists, Leftwing Socialists, Monarchists & neo-Fascists to defeat the pro-West Govt.

Pres. Luigi Einaudi asked de Gasperi to head a caretaker Govt. until a new Cabinet could be formed.[6]

Iran Voids Secret Voting

Voting rules decreed by the Iranian Cabinet July 25 swept aside the secret ballot guaranteed by Iran's Constitution since 1906.

The decree, published July 28, set rules for a forthcoming plebiscite on dissolution of the now-ineffective Majlis. It provided for 2 polling booths in each election district—one for those voting for dissolution, the other for those against. Each ballot was to be signed with the voter's name and the number & place of issue of his identity card.

Premier Mohammed Mossadegh threatened July 27 that he would resign if the Majlis were not dissolved. He said the Majlis had become "the hotbed & main base of wrecking activities" and accused remaining Majlis deputies of abetting "intrigues & tricks of foreigners." He reiterated a July 20 charge that all Iran's troubles were caused by "plots & intrigues of foreigners."

More Deputies Resign

29 pro-Mossadegh & independent deputies quit the Majlis July 15-19, bringing total resignations to 56 and leaving only 23 active members, mostly Opposition representatives. Speaker Abdullah Moazami conceded July 19 that there was no hope of further sessions.[7]

Reds, Nationalists Rally

Majlis dissolution was demanded July 21 at Nationalist & Communist demonstrations marking the first anniversary of Mossadegh's return to the Premiership. Thousands of Communists, massed in Teheran's Parliament Square, also shouted anti-U.S. slogans and called for expulsion of Americans from Iran. The smaller Nationalist meeting was held in the Square earlier in the day. The rallies were kept separate to avoid fighting between the 2 groups.

(Reports of the size of the demonstrations varied sharply. The *N.Y. Times* said "at least 100,000 persons" were at the Communist rally, estimated "5,000 at most" at the Nationalist meeting. The AP reported "more than 50,000" Reds, "between 15,000 & 20,000" Nationalists.)

Other Iranian News

Princess Ashraf, twin sister of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, was ordered July 26 to leave Iran immediately. She had returned without permission July 25 to raise funds to pay for medical treatment for her son. The Princess & Queen Mother Raj Moluk left Iran a year ago.

An Anglican missionary, Rev. Ralph Norman Sharp, 55, was ordered to leave Iran July 27. He was charged with "espionage & anti-Govt." acts.[8]

India-Pakistan Talks End

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru returned to New Delhi from Karachi July 28 after 3 days of talks with Pakistani Premier Mohammed Ali on disputes between the 2 nations.

Although no single issue was settled, Nehru said he felt some questions were nearer solution. He indicated, however, that the future of Kashmir remained unsettled. Nehru said he had been encouraged by goodwill toward India shown by Karachi residents, who greeted him with unprecedented signs of friendship.[9]

(3 land routes between India & West Pakistan, closed for 2 years, were reopened July 17.)[10]

India

Anti-Govt. demonstrators seized control of parts of South Calcutta July 18 as riots protesting increased streetcar fares continued. About 250 persons were arrested July 15. Calcutta's 23 daily newspapers halted publication July 28 to protest a July 22 police attack on reporters & photographers. 18 newsmen were hurt.

India ratified the Intl. Wheat Agreement July 15. Ceiling on Indian imports was cut from 1,500,000 to 1,000,000 tons a year.

Pakistan

Britain granted a 2-yr. £10 million ($28 million) loan to Pakistan July 26 for the purchase of capital goods in Britain to help solve Pakistan's food crisis. 9,860 tons of U.S. wheat, first of 700,000 tons sent to avert famine, arrived in Karachi July 21. The Govt. set the market price of U.S. wheat July 20 at 322 rupees a ton (about $98).[11]

Egypt Celebrates

Egypt unveiled its first paratroop battalion July 25 as part of a 4-day "liberation" celebration. A military review, featuring British-built jet planes, opened the holiday July 23.

In addresses to the celebrating Egyptians, Pres. Mohammed Naguib said: (July 23) "the revolution which a year earlier had deposed King Farouk was aimed at "that big enemy—more convinced than ever that dignity & occupation by the usurper cannot go together"; (July 25) "foreign occupation of our land must vanish from the whole Nile Valley or it will not be a true evacuation. . . . Our safety in Egypt depends on the evacuation of the oppressor from the Sudan as well as from the [Suez] Canal."

First distribution of farmland under Naguib's land reform program took place July 23 at the Nile delta town of Etay el Barud where 1,200 acres were shared among 194 families.

Suez Dispute

Britain's chief negotiator in the suspended Suez Canal Zone talks, Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, returned to Cairo from London July 19, said Britain

1—see Vol. XII, p. 272B 2—see p. 162M 3—see p. 241B-E3 4—see p. 200N-P 5—see p. 218C; Vol. XII, 186C-D 6—see p. 242D-G3 7—see p. 235C1 8—see p. 146F 9—see p. 171K-L 10—see p. 235C2 11—see p. 210P

would recognize full & unqualified Egyptian sovereignty over the area where Britain's Middle East defense base was located.[1]

Russian-Greek Accord

The first Russian-Greek trade pact since World War II, providing for exchange of $20 million worth of goods, was signed July 28 in Athens. Greek tobacco, cotton & rice was to be traded for Russian petroleum products, timber, fish & caviar. Russia announced July 23 the appointment of its first Ambassador to Greece since 1948: Mikhail Gregorevich Sergeiv.

British Trade Deal

An agreement to exchange British woolen cloth for $1,400,000 worth of Russian matches was announced July 28 in the House of Commons.[2]

Albanian Premier Curbed

An Albanian Govt. shakeup removing Premier Marshal Enver Hoxha from the ministries of defense & foreign affairs was revealed July 24 in London. The shuffle reduced the Cabinet from 19 to 10 ministries.

Hoxha's chief rival, Lt. Gen. Mehmet Shehu, Albanian police head, remained as Interior Minister but was dismissed as secretary to the Central Com. of the Albania Labor (Communist) Party. The official Albanian news agency said the changes were made July 23 by the Central Com., the Council of Ministers & the Presidium of the Natl. Assembly.

The new Cabinet: **Premier**—Hoxha; **Dep. Premier & Interior Min.**—Shehu; **Dep. Premier & Agri. Min.**—Hysni Kapo; **Forgn. Affairs**—Behar Shtyrla; **Defense**—Maj. Gen. Bekir Balluku; **Industry & Constructn.**—Spiro Koleka; **Trade & Communicatns.**—Gogo Nushi; **Education & Culture**—Bedri Spahiu; **Finance**—Tuk Yakova; **Justice**—Bilbil Klosi; **Public Health**—Medar Shtylla.[3]

LATIN AMERICA

69 Dead in Cuban Revolt

69 persons were reported killed in an abortive revolt July 26 against the Govt. of Pres. Fulgencio Batista. 26 soldiers were wounded.

The rebellion occurred at Army posts in Oriente Province, eastern Cuba. About 100 men attacked the Moncada barracks at Santiago de Cuba and a smaller force struck an outpost in Bayamo. Scatered clashes between rebels & Federal troops were reported near Santiago July 28. 2 slain leaders of the attempted coup were identified as Benito Santa Maria & Rene Gustart.

Martial law was imposed in Santiago. Constitutional guarantees were suspended throughout the nation for 90 days and hundreds of Cubans were picked up for questioning. Military intelligence units searched Communist Party hq. in Havana July 27 and the Communist newspaper *Hoy* was closed. Censorship of all publications was ordered July 28.

Batista blamed the revolt on "mercenaries in the service of those who became rich during the regime of [ex-Pres. Carlos] Prio [Socarras], in conjunction with Communist elements."[4]

British Railway to Be Seized

The Cuban Cabinet voted July 25 to expropriate the British-owned United Railways of Cuba, serving the western end of the island, if the company was unwilling to sell the property.

Mexico

Mexican & U.S. shrimp boat owners announced July 25 that U.S. shrimpers had agreed to respect Mexico's claim to territorial waters 9 miles from shore in return for permission to shelter at 2 coastal points. The agreement covered 2,500 U.S. boats. 500 boats remained outside the pact.[5]

Costa Ricans Elect Figueres

Socialist José (Pepe) Figueres Ferrer, 45, head of the 1948-49 Revolutionary Junta, was elected July 26 to succeed Otilio Ulate as president of Costa Rica. His Natl. Liberation Party won at least 30 of 45 Congressional seats.

With only a few outlying precincts unreported by July 27, Figueres had 111,553 votes to 60,379 for his closest opponent, Fernando Castro Cervantes of the ruling Democratic Party. Natl. Liberation Congressional candidates polled 103,172 votes, Democrats 33,068, Natl. Union (backing Mario Echandi Jimenez) 10,790 and Independent Natl. Republicans (supporting ex-Pres. Rafael Angel Calderón Guardia) 11,953.

A proposal to permit an ex-president to seek re-election after 4 years out of office instead of 8 was adopted by 101,462 to 43,510.

Reds Ruled Off Ballot

The pro-Communist Independent Progressive Party was ruled off the ballot July 24 when Pres. Ulate signed a bill declaring it a subversive political organization constitutionally outlawed.

Nearly 50,000 of the 300,000 qualified voters were women, voting in Costa Rica for the first time.

Argentina

25 political prisoners—a Radical Party leader, 18 Socialists & 6 others—were released July 24. Oscar Rebaudi Basavilbaso, natl. secy. of the opposition Conservative Party, was arrested on unannounced charges.[6]

2 pro-Govt. newspapers began July 23 to print foreign news distributed by a U.S. news agency. Argentine papers had boycotted U.S. agencies for more than 2½ months.[7]

The first anniversary of the death of Eva Perón was marked by national ceremonies July 26. All activities except essential services halted for 24 hours. Congress unanimously voted July 25 to convert her estate into a tax-free "social aid foundation."[8]

Paraguay

José A. Moreno Gonzalez, ex-pres. of the Bank of Paraguay, was appointed July 24 to succeed the late Bernardo Ocampos as Forgn. Min.[9]

Eisenhower Ends Tour

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower ended a 36-day fact-finding tour of Latin America July 27 with a 90-minute talk with Brazilian Pres. Getulio Vargas. Eisenhower was in Paraguay July 21, arrived in Rio de Janeiro July 22 and left for the U.S. July 28.[10]

EDUCATION

Stoddard Resigns

Dr. George D. Stoddard, 55, resigned as president of the U. of Illinois July 24, effective Feb. 1, after the board of trustees declined to give him a vote of confidence.

Stoddard had been involved in a dispute over the value of the drug Krebiozen in the treatment of cancer. Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, university vice pres. for professional schools in Chicago, currently on leave, had advocated full research with the drug. Stoddard halted the research program last November and recommended that Ivy's post be abolished.

The trustees voted to retain the post but left it vacant until expiration of Ivy's term Aug. 31. Lloyd Morey, university controller, was named acting president.[11]

In Brief

Racial segregation in Phoenix, Ariz. public high schools ended July 7. The elementary school board voted July 14 to start eliminating segregation in the lower grades by "permissive integration" next fall.

Rockefeller Foundation's Gen. Education Fund announced July 22 that it would cease activities at the end of 1953 because all its money was spent. Set up in 1902, the fund gave nearly $316,000,000 in grants & benefits, had $5,607,460 left for 1953.

RELIGION

Witnesses Meet

More than 125,000 Jehovah's Witnesses attended an international New World Society Assembly of the Watchtower Bible & Tract Society July 20-28 in Yankee Stadium in N.Y.

Nathan H. Knorr of Brooklyn, president of the Society, scored the UN July 26 as representing the "chief & most powerful" opposition to eventual realization of a theocratic society which the Witnesses advocate.

The Assembly was told that (a) 12 nations had banned the Society, (b) Czechoslovakia had jailed more than 100 Witnesses by September, Poland 560 by November, Hungary 500 by August, Yugoslavia 16 by June.

Contributions Rise

Americans gave $1,296,000,000 to religious organizations in 1952, $90 million more than in 1951, the U.S. Commerce Dept. reported July 24.

1—see p. 235E2 2—see p. 239A-B2, A-B3 3—see p. 155C 4—see p. 79B-C 5—see p. 86A 6—see p. 163F-G 7—see p. 163E 8—see Vol. XII, p. 365E 9—see p. 243B3 10—see p. 243D1 11—see p. 6F-G

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended July 25

FINANCE

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$22,276	*$22,374	*$23,350
Currency circulation	*$30,051	*$30,163	*$28,884
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]*$22,651	$22,590	$20,808
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,705,169,435	$8,277,028,042	$8,218,647,254
England note circulation	*£1,586.523	*£1,566.955	*£1,502.632
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	4,470,550	4,628,120	5,119,936
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	147.50	147.71	151.26
Bond sales	$11,440,000	$12,434,500	$13,811,100
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	96.03	95.98	99.00
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	164,272	163,955	36,282
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,550,600	6,515,700	6,078,350
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]6,850,000	1,630,000	5,177,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]*8,209.203	*8,096.149	*7,180.3287
Carloadings (cars)	[b]791,414	721,454	608,957
	1952	**1951**	**1940**
Steel product exports (tons)	4,160,000	3,278,000	[r]7,900,000
	June	**May**	**June 1952**
Steel output (tons)	9,404,479	[e]9,997,080	1,639,789
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.44⅜	$2.43⅞	$2.61⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.86⅛	$1.87¼	$2.09¾
Cotton (lb.)	$ .3415	$ .3435	$ .399
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.75	$6.74	$6.59
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS)¶	[d]111.0	111.5	111.2
BUSINESS:	**June**	**May**	**June 1952**
Consumer spending‡¶	134.3	136.5	125.4
	This Week	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board)¶	[b]84	92	82
Failures (July 16)‡	148	139	103

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, July 15 [b]July 18 [c]July 11 [d]July 21 [e]Revised [r]Record

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American Gas & Electric Service Corp.	Ex-SEC Chrmn. Donald C. Cook, 44	V. pres.	July 2
Barber Steamship Lines (& American-West African Lines)	Edw. J. Barber Jr.	Pres.	July 26
	Vincent G. Barnett	Chrmn.*	July 26
Chain Belt Co.	J. C. Merwin	Chrmn.*	July 12
	L. B. McKnight	Pres.	July 12
Dan River Mills, Inc.	Wm. J. Erwin, 52	Pres.-treas.	June 30
Doremus & Co.	Louis W. Munro	Pres.	July 20
Freeport Sulphur Co.	Ex-Defense Secy. Robt. A. Lovett	Director	July 1
Industrial Brownhoist Corp.	L. D. Silberstein	Chrmn.	July 20
F. L. Jacobs Co.	Carl Halpin, 50	Pres.	July 15
Lehigh Navigation Coal Co.	Evan Evans	Chrmn.*	July 20
	Glenn O. Kidd, 37	Pres.	July 20
Lehman Bros.	Ex-Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Gordon Dean	Executive	July 14
Michigan Chemical Co.	Theo. Marvin	Pres.	June 30
Natl. Advtg. Co.	Jas. L. Hayes	Pres.	July 14
J. J. Newberry Co.	John E. Nelson, 50	Pres.†	July 14
Piel Bros.	Henry J. Muessen	Pres.-chmrn.	July 13
Schenley Distillers, Inc.	Edw. S. Monohan, 43	Pres.	July 14

RESIGNATIONS

Food Fair Stores, Inc.	Geo. Friedland, 52	Pres.	July 23‡
Natl. Broadcasting Co.	Frank White	Pres.	July 27§

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1953	1952	1953	1952
American Car & Foundry Co.	[a]$8,684,976	[a]$7,202,164	$10.10	$7.85
Champion Paper & Fibre Co.	¶[b]8,873,918	[b]9,936,191	3.82	4.30
Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp.	[c]7,621,741	[c]5,761,965	.....	.....
Crown Zellerbach Corp.	[a]21,889,705	[a]23,923,919	3.52	3.88
Dow Chemical Co.	¶[d]35,856,926	[d]35,818,010	1.58	1.57
Gen. Mills, Inc.	[d]11,468,171	[d]9,549,466	4.68	3.94
H. J. Heinz Co.	[a]5,546,512	[a]5,812,359	3.09	3.25
Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical	[d]6,571,000	[d]11,492,000	1.56	3.09
Kimberly-Clark Corp.	[a]8,746,393	[a]11,305,913	4.08	5.29
U.S. Plywood Corp.	[a]6,078,900	[a]6,296,100	3.48	3.75

*Was pres. †Succeeded E. A. Newberry, who became board vice chrmn. & exec. com. chrmn. ‡Effective Aug. 25 §To be succeeded temporarily by Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, NBC board chrmn. ¶Preliminary [a]Year through Apr. [b]Yr. Mar. 31 [c]Yr. June 30 [d]Yr. May 31

SPORTS

Baseball

Capt. Ted Williams, 34, Boston Red Sox star, was released from the U.S. Marine Corps July 28.[1] . . . Pitcher Dizzy Dean & outfielder Al Simmons were formally inducted into baseball's Hall of Fame (Cooperstown) July 27.[2]

Pitcher Tommy Byrne, 33, was sold to Charleston (Amer. Assn.) July 27 by the AL Washington Senators.[3] The AL St. Louis Browns sold pitcher Alva (Bobo) Holloman, 27, to Toronto (Intl. League) July 23.

Bicycle Racing

Louison Bobet, 28, of France won the 4,476-km. (2,795-mi.) Tour de France bicycle race in 129 hr. 23 min. 25 sec. July 26 in Paris. He was the first French winner in 6 years.

Golf

Ed (Porky) Oliver of Palm Springs, Calif. won the $17,500 Kansas City Open July 26 with a 19-under-par 269 —a tournament record (for $3,000).

Horse Racing

$157,915 Arlington Futurity in Chicago: won July 25 by Hasty House Farm's Hasty Road, Eddie Arcaro up, for $101,475. . . . $67,800 Starlet Stakes in Inglewood, Calif.: won July 23 by Calumet Farm's Arrogate, Euclid Leblanc up, for $44,500. . . . Hugh Grant's Adios Betty, driven by Del Miller, set a world record for 2-yr.-old pacing fillies—2 min. 4 2/5 sec. for one mile—July 27 at Westbury, N.Y.

Rowing

Jack Kelly Jr. of Philadelphia won the singles sculling title and paired with Chuck McIlvaine to win the doubles in the Royal Canadian Henley Regatta in Port Dalhousie, Ont. July 25.

Canadian Tennis Titles

Winners of Canadian championship finals in Toronto July 25-26: men's singles—Mervyn Rose of Australia; women's singles—Melita Ramirez of Mexico; men's doubles—Rose & Rex Hartwig, Australia; women's doubles —Miss Ramirez & Mrs. Thelma Long, Australia; mixed doubles—Miss Ramirez & Pancho Contreras, Mexico.[4]

Track

Chicago Catholic Youth Org. won the Natl. AAU senior women's meet in San Antonio, Tex. July 26. Tuskegee (Ala.) Inst. won the junior meet July 24.

Wes Santee of Kansas ran 1,500 meters in 3 min. 44.2 sec., a new U.S. mark, in Gotenbörg, Sweden July 23.[5]

Emmanuel McDonald Bailey, 32, of Britain, co-holder of the world 100-meter record, revealed in London July 26 that he had ended his track career to play professional rugby.

OBITUARIES

Samuel F. Boykin, 79, pres., treasurer & a director of Coca-Cola Intl. Corp.; July 26 in Wilmington, Del. of heart ailment.

Carl D. Groat, 65, editor since 1933 of Scripps-Howard's *Cincinnati Post;* July 26 in Cincinnati.

Air Col. Gen. Timon Timofeyevich Khryukin, Soviet AF leader; announced by *Red Star* July 22. (Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov's signature preceded Marshal Alexander M. Vasilevsky's in the list of those who signed Khryukin's obituary. Observers said this indicated that Zhukov had beaten out Vasilevsky to become the Soviet Union's top military commander.)

Joseph S. Mack, 82, sole survivor of 6 brothers who founded Mack Truck Co.; July 24 in San Diego.

Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, 69, Greek war hero who served as constitutional Premier Jan.-Apr. 1945, Apr.-Aug. 1950 & Oct. 1951-Oct. 1952; July 26 in Psychico, Greece after heart attacks. Son of Thessalonian peasants, he entered Army as private, rose through ranks. He staged 1922 coup which forced King Constantine to abdicate in favor of his son, George II. Plastiras served as Actg. Premier until 1924, when constituent assembly took control. Deported in 1925, after monarchists overthrew short-lived Greek republic, he worked for revolt against George II (who had been restored by 1935 plebiscite) & dictator George Metaxas. Britain returned him to Greece in 1945 to counter postwar Communist revolt.

Charles William Tobey, 73, Republican Senator from New Hampshire since 1939, N.H. governor 1929-30 & member of U.S. House 1933-39; July 24 at Bethesda (Md.) Naval Hospital of coronary thrombosis. Known as independent Republican, he gained nationwide repute as member of Kefauver Senate Crime Investigating Com. by quoting from Bible during televised hearings.[6] His death reduced Senate membership to 47 Republicans, 47 Democrats, one independent.[7]

1—see p. 236D2 2—see p. 32C 3—see p. 220A 4—see p. 244D 5—see p. 192F 6—see p. 249B-C3 7—see p. 234E-F2